JOHANNES RICK S. J.

BASIDIOMYCETES EUBASIDII IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL — BRASILIA

1. Auriculariaceae
   Sirobasidiaceae
   Tremellaceae
   Dacryomycetaceae

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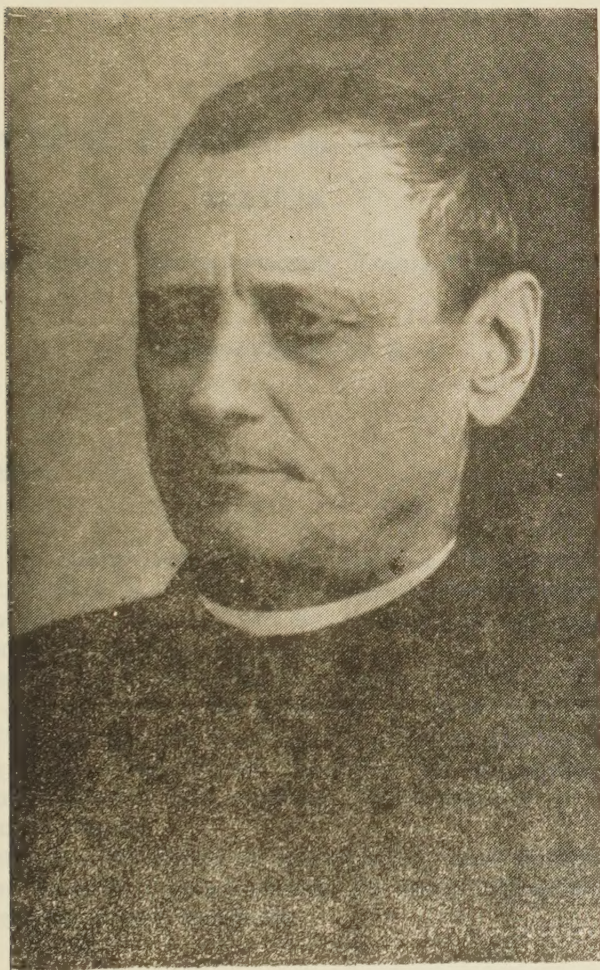
J. Rick SJ, 19-1-1869 — 6-5-1946
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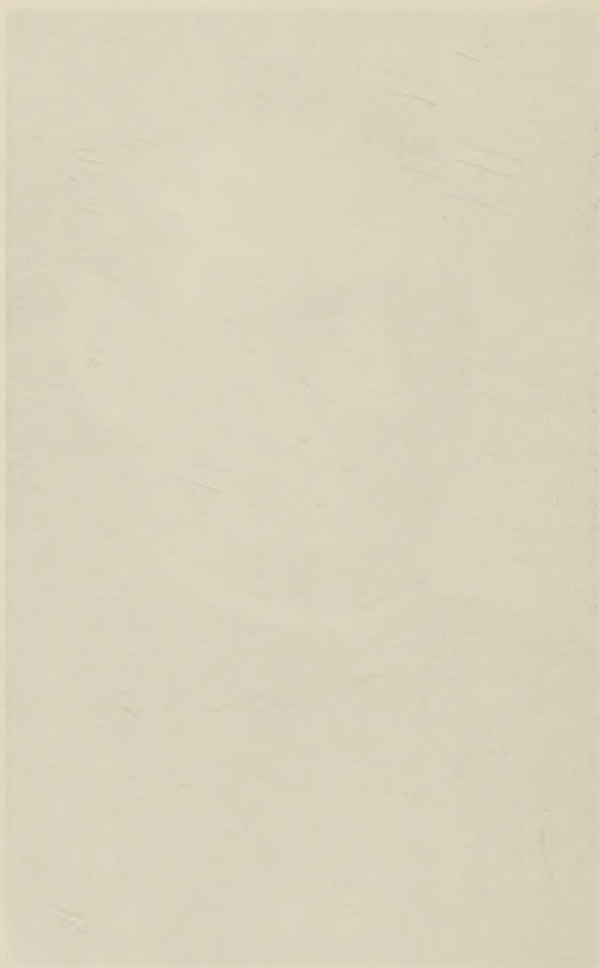
BASIDIOMYCETES EUBASIDII IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL — BRASILIA

1. Auriculariaceae, Sirobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, Dacryomycetaceae.

JOHANNES RICK S. J.

Apresentação.

Com o presente fascículo, dou início à publicação do manuscrito do P. J. Rick S. J. sôbre os basidiomicetos eubasídios do Rio Grande do Sul. Embora pronto há 10 anos, só agora as circunstâncias tornaram possível sua edição.

O original conta 592 páginas, das quais aquí se publicam as primeiras 46; ao todo se descrevem 2160 espécies e 330 variedades em 225 gêneros e 25 famílias; 23 gêneros, 633 espécies e 145 variedades foram estabelecidas por Rick. Em sua última redação, o manuscrito contém 237 espécies, 76 variedades e 7 gêneros novos para a ciência.

Quanto ao valor crítico do trabalho, veja-se o prefácio do autor e do editor; quanto à personalidade do autor, consulte-se a breve biografia anexa a este fascículo.

Zum Geleit.

Mit diesem Heft beginnt die Veröffentlichung des seit zehn Jahren fertigen Manuskriptes von P. J. Rick SJ über die Baisidiomycetes Eubasidii von Rio Grande do Sul, Südbrasilien. Es enthält

im ganzen 592 Seiten, wovon hier die ersten 46 zum Abdruck kommen.

Rick beschreibt 2160 Arten und 330 Varietäten in 225 Gattungen und 25 Familien; davon sind 145 Varietäten, 633 Arten und 23 Gattungen von ihm selbts aufgestellt worden. Die hiermit zur Veröffentlichung gelangende Fassung bringt 7 neue Gattungen, 237 neue Arten und 76 neue Varietäten.

Was die kritische Bewertung angeht, so sei auf die Einleitung des Verfassers und des Herausgebers hingewiesen; über die Person des P. Rick siehe den beigegebenen Lebensabriss.

Presentation.

This paper is the first of a series containing the Basidiomycetes Eubasidii of Rio Grande do Sul, South Brazil. The author, J. Rick SJ, deceased on May 6, 1946, left his manuscript nearly ready for publication but, until recently, this has been impossible. On 592 pages, of which the first 46 are given here, he describes 2160 species and 330 varieties in 225 genera and 25 families, out of which 23 genera, 633 species, and 145 varieties bear his name; in its final draft, the manuscript proposes 7 new genera, 237 new species, and 76 new varieties.

As to the critical evaluation of Rick's mycological work, see the author's and the editor's preface; see also the biographical sketch by the editor.

Pôrto Alegre, 23.8.1958.

B. Rambo SJ.

Preface by the Editor.

This book contains Father John Rick's final revision of the Basidiomycetes Eubasidii in Rio Grande do Sul, based on 43 years of mycological investigation in that country.

The author's sudden death unfortunately prevented him from fulfilling some technical exigencies, such as bibliography, nomenclature and critical revision of his herbarium.

The editor works at phanerogams; his knowledge in mycology does not surpass an external mastery acquired as an amanuensis and conservator of Rick's scientific legacy. Nevertheless, he resolved to publish the manuscript, for the following reasons:

In the first place, Rick made his main publications in periodicals of little circulation and difficult access, like Broteria and Egatea. Secondly, in the long course of his studies, Rick modified and corrected his opinions to an extent that only his ultimate edition will be able to give a true notion of his scientific evolution. Finally, Rick's strenuous field work and close examination of his collection, in the last years, brought to light a considerable number of new species and even genera, whose original description is given here. Because of the above mentioned imperfection of the manuscript, the editor sees himself obliged to leave the following points to the benevolence of the mycologists.

The system enployed by Rick ist that of Natürliche Pflanzenfamilien I. 1 (1900); the editor did not dare to accomodate it to the system adopted in the second edition, Band 6 (1928). Rick's divergences from Lindau, Hennings and Fischer have been left unaltered, as an expression of his own opinion.

The citations essentially follow Saccardo; in the editior's opinion, in many cases it was unnecessary to cite the original publications, since they may be easily found in the Sylloge. — Rick's own publications have been fully cited by periodical, volume and page; their full titles may be looked up in the complete list annexed to his biography.

As regards nomenclature, the editor limited his correctional work to the evident mistakes; all dubious questions have been left unchanged, although there can be no doubt, that a considerable number of names do not harmonize with the international rules. The professional mycologist, even so, will find his way without trouble.

According to Rick's own statement, many determinations in his herbarium are incomplete, dubious, antiquated or erroneous; the editor gives them as they are on the labels, trusting that the increasing interest in Brazilian fungi will clear up the mistakes, which may have crept into the work of the pioneer of South-Brazilian mycology.

Colegio Anchieta, Pôrto Alegre, May 6th, 1948.

B. Rambo, Botanist

Johann Rick S. J.

Biographical Notes.

Johann Rick, born at Dornbirn, Vorarlberg, Austria, on January 19th, 1869, was the son of the Grimbaumwirt (hotel-keeper and baker) Franz Rick. After having gone through the elementary school of his native town, he entered the Jesuit College Stella Matutina at Feldkirch, Vorarlberg, Austria, where he completed the secondary school, usual then in the Austrian Empire (1882-1887).

In 1887 he joined the Order of his Jesuit teachers undergoing their professional formation: two years of novitiate at Blyenbeck, two years of superior humanistic studies ad Wynandsrade, and three years of philosopical formation at Exaeten, Holland.

In 1894 he went back to the Stella Matutina, Feldkirch, as a teacher of mathematics and natural history.

From 1898 to 1902 he studied theology at Valkenburg, Holland.

In 1903 he completed his Jesuit formation at Barro, Portugal.

In September 1903 he arrived in Brazil as a teacher in the Jesuit College at S. Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, where he remained, with short interruptions, until 1915.

By that time, his health made a change of activity advisable. He gave up teaching, turned to spiritual and social work, and dedicated, during the following 14 years, his time, strength, and talent to the colonists of German origin in Rio Grande do Sul.

In 1929 he was appointed professor of theology at the Seminary of S. Leopoldo, this activity being often interrupted by pastoral and social works and illness.

The last years of his life, 1942-1946, he spent in the Jesuit preparatory school at S. Salvador, Rio Grande do Sul, where he dedicated himself entirely to mycological investigations.

Johann Rick died on May 6th, 1946, at the age of 77.

Rick had an innate inclination to the natural sciences. He made his first acquaintance with mycology during his years as a teacher at Feldkirch. Correspondence having brought him into contact with Bresadola and Rehm, he began studying the fungi of Vorarlberg; his first mycological publications are the fruit of these investigations.

During his stay at Valkenburg, he continued improving in his speciality.

In 1897 he began corresponding with the North-American

mycologists, chiefly Lloyd, with whom he maintained a productive scientific interchange until the death of that great mycologist.

In Rio Grande do Sul Rick devoted all time, that professional tasks and illness left him, to mycology. Maintaining exchange of ideas and material with Bresadola, Rehm, Sydow, Patouillard, Lloyd, etc., he undertook the heavy task of cataloguing and describing the Rio Grande do Sul Ascomyctes and Basidiomycetes. In this pioneer-work he was joined by the young and talented Ferdinand Theissen S. J., whom a sudden death in 1919 prevented from surpassing his master. During the 14 years of his pastoral and social enterprises, Rick had the opportunity of visiting the greater part of Rio Grande do Sul, a fact, which not only did not hinder, but even helped him in his scientific inquiries.

Rick was an almost entirely isolated mycologist in Southern Brazil. As he could not consult the whole mycological bibliography, nor personally compare his specimens with their types, his scientific work must needs be incomplete. Moreover, his continuous illness often interrupted his activities.

But in spite of such serious drawbacks, Rick's work represents a great achievement.

First of all, he was a great observer of living fungi. "My collection", he used to say, "is the forest". Therefore, his herbarium, incorporated to the Herbarium Anchieta under the name "Fungi Rickiani" (NN. 12001-23175) is of a rather occasional and fragmentary character. The greatest part of specimens collected between 1903 and 1929 have been sent to specialists, being now preserved in particular collections or in public museums, like the Botaniska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, the Lloyd Museum, Beltsville, Washington, and the Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University.

Notwithstanding their incompleteness, the "Fungi Rickiani", the main part of which has been systematically collected by Rick during the last 15 years, contain almost all types or cotypes and the greater part of the species described in this book. A collection of 1000 duplicates has been given to the Secretaria de Agricultura, Porto Alegre; another of 1600 to the Instituto Agronomico, Campinas, S. Paulo.

Rick's main papers have been published in the Annales Mycologici, in the Broteria (magazine of the Portuguese Jesuits, Lisboa), in the Egatea (Revista da Universidade Tecnica de Porto Alegre), and in the Lilloa; the articles which appeared in Egatea are extremely rare.

His mycological writings are as follows:

1 **Zur Pilzkunde Vorarlbergs**, österreichische Botanische Zeitschrift:
a B.48 (1898) 17-22.
b B.48 (1898) 59-63.
c B.48 (1898) 134-139.
d B.48 (1898) 339-343.
e B.48 (1898) 394-397.
f B.53 (1903) 159-164.
2 **Über die Schönheit der Pilze**, Natur und Offenbarung, 1898, **rum Brasiliensium**, Broteria, Vol. 6 (1907) 65-92.
3 **Eine neue Sclerotinia-Art**, Österreichische Botanische Zeitschrift, B. 50 (1900) 121-122.
4 **Os fungos brasileiros do Museu Botanico de Berlim e sua importancia systematica**, Relatorio do Gymnasio Nossa Senhora da Conceição, S. Leopoldo, 1904, 7-19.
5 **Über einige neue und kritische Pilze Südamerikas,** Annales Mycologici, B.2, N. 3 (1904) 242-247.
6 **Über einige auf Bambus wachsende Hypocrateaceen**, Annales Mycologici, B.2, N. 5 (1904), 402-406.
7 **Fungi austro-americani exsiccati,** Annales Mycologici:
Fasc. 1, B.2, N. 5 (1904) 406-410.
Fasc. 2, B.3, N. 1 (1905) 15-18.
Fasc. 3-4, B.4, (N. 4 (1906) 309-312.
Fasc. 5-6, B.5, N. 1 (1907) 28-31.
Fasc. 7-8, B.5, N. 3 (1907) 335-338.
Fasc. 9-10, B.6, N. 2 (1908) 105-108.
Fasc. 11-18, B.9, N. 2 (1911) 175-184.
8 **Fungos do Rio Grande do Sul,** Broteria, Vol. 3 (1904) 276-293.
9 **Pilze aus Rio Grande do Sul,** Annales Mycologici, B.3, N. 3 (1905) 235-240.
10 **Pilze aus Rio Grande do Sul,** Broteria, Vol. 5 (1906) 5-53.
11 **Deszendenz und Gattungsumgrenzung,** Natur und Offenbarung, B.52 (1906) 408-414.
12 **Novitates Brasilienses,** Broteria, Vol. 5 (1906) 223-228.
13 **Contributio ad monographiam Agaricacearum et Polyporacea-**
14 **Die Gattung Geaster und ihre Arten**, Beihefte zum Botanischen Zentralblatt, B. 27, Abt. 2 (1910) 375-383.
15 **Evolução e constancia,** Relatorio do Gymnasio Nossa Senhora da Conceição, S. Leopoldo, 1911, 9-33.
16 **Contributio II. ad monographiam Agaricinearum Brasiliensium,** Broteria, Vol. 17 (1919) 101-111.
17 **Contributio III. ad monographiam Agaricinearum Brasiliensium,** Broteria Vol. 18 (1920) 48-63.

18 **Hypocreaceas novas do Fio Grande do Sul,** Egatea, Vol. 7 (1922) 396-398.

19 **Xylariaceas riograndenses,** Egatea, Vol. 8 (1923), 4-5

20 **O genero Eumeliola,** Egatea:
a Vol. 8 (1923) 484-494.
b Vol. 9 (1924) 27-38.
c Vol. 9 1924) 131-131.
d Vol. 10 (1925) 34-40.

21 **Fungi gelatinosi et cartilaginosi Riograndenses,** Broteria, Vol. 21 (1924) 134-141.

22 **Contributio ad monographiam Polyporacearum Riograndensium II.,** Broteria Vol. 21 (1924) 8-11.

23 **O genero Fomes,** Egatea, Vol. 10 (1925) 253-260.

24 **Descricão de algumas especies novas da mycoflora riograndense,** Egatea, Vol. 11 (1926) 16-17.

25 **Resumo mycologico,** Egatea, Vol. 13 (1928) 432-439.

26 **Phalloideas riograndenses,** Egatea, Vol. 14 (1929) 299-308.

27 **Lycoperdineas riograndenses,** Egatea, Vol. 15 (1930) 19-30; 121-127; 222-230.

28 **Contributio IV. ad monographiam Agaricacearum Brasiliensium,** Broteria, Vol. 24 (1930) 97-118.

29 **Thelephoraceaes riograndenses,** Egatea:
a Vol. 15 (1930) 306-311; 392-398.
b Vol. 16 (1931) 39-44; 116-124; 199-206.

30 **Monographia das Hypoxyleas riograndenses,** Broteria, Vol. 25 (1931) 21-50.

31 **Monographia Bolinearum Riograndensium,** Broteria, Vol. 25 (1931) 65-71.

32 **Monographia Helvellinarum Riograndensium,** Broteria, Vol. 26 (1931) 72-76.

33 **Entwicklungsgeschichtliches aus der Pilzflora,** Festschrift 75 Jahre Stella Matutina, 1931, 330-337.

34 **Monographia Pezizinearum Riograndensium,** Broteria:
a Vol. 25 (1931) 35-46; 77-122.
b Vol. 26 (1932) 89-106.

35 **Monographia das Rosellinias riograndenses,** Broteria, Vol. 26 (1932) 183-192.

36 **Hydnaceas riograndenses,** Egatea:
a Vol. 17 1932) 1-9; 101-110; 209-212; 274-280.
b Vol. 18 (1933) 39-46; 127-132.

37 **Monographia das Valsineas do Rio Grande do Sul,** Broteria, Vol. 18 (1933) 83-99.

38 **Monographia dos Protobasidiomycetos riograndenses,** Egatea, Vol. 18 (1933) 209-215; 285-288; 343-349.

39 **Hymenogastrineas riograndenses,** Egatea, Vol. 19 (1934) 110-112.

40 **Monographia Sphaerialium astromaticorum Riograndensium,** Broteria, Vol. 28 (1933) 133-146; 170-202.

41 **Monographia das Xylariaceas riograndenses,** Archivos do Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Vol. 36 (1934) 41-71.

42 **Monographia Thelephoracearum resupinatarum Riograndensium,** Broteria, Vol. 30 (1934) 31-48; 66-80; 151-173.

43 **Polypori Riograndenses**, Broteria, Vol. 31 (1934-1935):
a 1934, 180-189.
b 1935, 17-27; 84-94.

44 **Dacryomycetes Riograndenses**, Broteria, Vol. 32 (1936) 74-79.

45 **Polysticti Riograndenses**, Broteria:
a Vol. 31 (1935) 121-138.
b Vol. 32 (1936) 171-178.
c Vol. 33 (1937) 81-87.

46 **Poriae Riograndenses**, Broteria, Vol. 33 (1937) 128-152.

47 **Polyporaceae Riograndenses,** Broteria, Vol. 33 (1937) 153-168.

48 **Agarici Riograndenses**, Lilloa:
a Vol. 1 (1937) 307-358.
b Vol. 2 (1938) 351-386.
c Bol. 3 (1938) 399-455.
d Vol. 4 (1939) 75104.
e Vol. 5 (1939) 13-30.

49 **Uma nova espécie de Agaricacea,** Rodriguesia (Rio de Janeiro), N. 8 (1937) 43.

50 **Monografia das Polyporineas Riograndenses**, Broteria, Vol. 34 (1938) 5-21.

51 **Resupinati Riograndenses**, Broteria, Vol. 34 (1938) 72-77.

52 **O gênero Polystictus no Rio Grande do Sul**, Anais da primeira reunião sulamericana de Botânica (Rio de Janeiro), Vol. 2 (1938) 251-270.

53 **Polyporos Riograndenses**, Anais da primeira reunião sulamericana de Botânica (Rio de Janeiro), Vol. 2 (1938) 271-307.

54 **Septobasidia Riograndensia**, Broteria, Vol. 35 (1939) 194-195.

55 **Genus Stereum Riograndense**, Broteria, Vol. 36 (1940) 42-47; 75-90; 139-148.

56 **Resupinati Riograndenses II**, Annales Mycologici 38 (1940) 56-60.

57 **Recensentur fungi resupinati rari et novi**, Lilloa, Vol. 9 (1943) 215-219.

Praefatium auctoris.

Per quadraginta tres fere annos fungorum Riograndensium systemati operam dedi; quo in studio egregii mei temporis mycologi. Bresadola, Rehm, Sydow, Magnus, Patouillard, Lloyd, Martin, Thaxter, Spegazzini, Torrend, Theissen, Couch et alii collaborationem amice praestiterunt. Senex nunc et morti proximus revisionem hanc ultimam publici iuris faciendam putavi; quod, cum operis imperfectionem ego ipse primus concedere debeam, non sine haesitatione feci.

Immensam enim litteraturae molem in hac mea scientiarum naturalium ultima Thule videre non licuit, nec mea cum typis specimina propria manu comparare.

Typorum insuper revisio magna ex parte nondum facta est; et, ubi facta, propter conservationis statum, sporarum defectum, nomenclaturae difficultates, saepe magis auxit quam minuit confusionem. In universum loquendo, speciminum cum typis comparatio, praesertim cum de speciebus arcte similibus (Odontia, Corticium, etc.) agatur, dubii fere semper est valoris.

Criticam ergo typorum revisionem exspectare non licuit; iustum enim non est, nec in rebus mycologicis mos, systematicarum disquisitionum publicationem propter solam typorum incertitudinem nomenclaturaeque formales quaestiones omittere.

Multa igitur ex traditione exstantia nomina, quorum typi forsan numquam certo definiri possunt, adiecta descriptione e vegeto sporarumque mensura, completiore sensu ornavi; alias species descripsi novas, quas saltem meo sensu et saltem pro Meridionali Braslia valorem, etsi multis in casibus provisorium, habituras confido.

Ita, Deo favente, aliquid ad mycologiae progressum me contribuisse non dubito.

Aliqua meae methodi generalia principia hic enumerare iuvabit. Fungi vivi in natura continua observatio maximi sane est momenti; mycologorum circa fungos exoticos exsiccatos interminabilis disquisitio non parvis laborat defectibus.

Notarum microscopicarum mensura, a plerisque mycologis nimio aestimata, valorem non excedit nisi generalem et relativum; quod etiam de sporarum dimensionibus dicere non haesito.

Earum notarum autem forma, in sporis praesertim, meliores praebet diacriticos characteres; sic, e g. sporae sphaericae numquam evadunt elongatae, nec vice-versa.

Sporarum in Basidiomycetibus mensuram feci in sicco, nisi aliter notetur.

Fungorum Brasiliensium colores mirum in modum variabiles

inveni; qua de causa, ne ponderosa synonymorum moles in dies magis magisque augeatur, speciminum quam plurimorum observatio in vegeto eorumque comparatio mihi imprimis cordi fuit.

Saccardoanum systema, ubi in sporarum colore insistit, artificiale semper putavi; naturam enim vivam in Procrustis lectulo comprimere vel distendere licitum non esse firmiter persuasum habeo. Sporas saepe inveni hyalinas in statu iuvenili, coloratas in adulto.

Notas quoque diacriticas ipsas non semel inconstantes inveni. Peniophoras, Gloeocystidia, etc., cystidiis plane destituta pluries observavi. Odontiae corticioidis specimen in trunco erecto per quinque continuos annos cystidiis vacuum repperi; trunco autem caeso, iddem specimen, nunc ad humum versum, cystidia protulit non pauca.

Quamquam magna specierum in Brasilia Septemtrionali Centralique collectarum pars per Americam Meridionalem totam probabiliter diffusa exsistit, eas tamen solum species enumerare volui, quae a me vel ab aliis in Rio Grande do Sul vel in regionibus conterminis notatae sunt; flora enim haec cum regionibus argyropotamicis unitatem quandam geographicam constituere videtur.

Herbarii mei criticam revisionem, utpote senio morbisque fractus, facere non potui; qua de causa non pauci forsan numeri ab aliis alii speciei tribuendi censebuntur.

In mycologiam me introduxit Giovanni Bresadola, magister meus carissimus Friesianaeque traditionis heres et custos; per quindecim annos studiis meis se adiunxit Ferdinand Theissen, discipulus meus magnaeque spei iuvenis, praematura morte ereptus; specimina mea cum typis, in quantum fas erat, comparavit Lloyd, mycologicarum rerum cultor fautorque eximius; quos omnes iam defunctos proxime secuturus grato animo saluto.

Herbarii mei et bibliothecae conservationem, manuscripti scriptionem, redactionem, editionem curavit Balduin Rambo SJ, phanerogamarum Riogransensium studiosus; cui senectutis meae benedictionem toto animo impertior.

Scribebam S. Salvador, ineunte anno 1946.

Johann Rick S. J.

AURICULARIACEAE

Stypinella Schröter.

Stypinella orthobasidion A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 161. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 209.

Disseminata, 1-4 mm lata, mucedinea, alba. Basidiis rectis, septatis, 30x0,5-2 my. Sporis 7x5 my, hyalinis.
Fungi Rickiani 21059, S. Salvador 1944.

Stypinella intermedia Rick, Lilloa 9 (1943) 216.

Resupinata, immarginata, colliculosa, mucedinea, ceraceo-mollis, non gelatinosa, grisea, hirsuta; hyphis 4 my crassis, varie tortis, parce septatis, hyalinis. Basidiis initio piriformibus, pedicellatis, deinde elongatis, cylindricis, obtusis, septatis, 100-150x10 my. Sporis lateraliter in sterigmatibus positis, singulo terminali vel etiam laterali, hyalinis, valde obtuse apiculatis, sphaericis, 10 my.

Inter Stypinellam Iolamque intermedia: hymenio basidioque piriformi uti in Iola, ipsa basalis tamen cellula in basidium elongata uti in Stypinella.

Saccoblastia A. Möller.

Saccoblastia ovispora A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 162. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 209.

Alba, mucedinea, 1 mm lata. Basidiis 100 my longis, liberis, septatis; sacco laterali 30x8 my. Sporis initio 13x7-9 my, dein 26x10 my. Ad ramos putridos.

Saccoblastia sphaerospora A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 162. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 209.

Macroscopice sicut praecedens. Basidiis 45-60 my longis. Sporis sphaericis, 6-8 my. Sacco laterali sphaerico, 11 my.
Ad ramos putridos.

Saccoblastia gigaspora Rick, Lilloa 9 (1943) 217.

Aquosa, dein alba-tomentosa, membranacea. Basidiis 80 my longis latisque, septatis; saccis rectis, saepe pedicellatis, 30-35x3 my, repletis, demum vacuis. Sporis 25x15 my, ovalibus, breviter apiculatis. Dendrophysibus ramificatis, hyalinis, 3 my.
Ad lignum putridum.
Fungi Rickiani 14776, Montenegro 1942: Typus.

Iola A. Möller.

Iola orthosacca Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 210.

Aquosa alba, effusa, resupinata, immarginata corticioides gelatinosula, 1 mm crassa. Basidiis e cellula basali magna, ovali-cylindrica, erecta ortis, cylindricis, longis, septatis, vetustate tortis. Sporis albis, cylindricis, 8-10x5 my.
Ad lignum putridum.

Fungi Rickiani 13526, S. Leopoldo 1932: Typus.

Var. **longispora** Rick, n. var.: Sporis 28x14 my, cylindricis curvulis.
Ad lignum putridum.

Fungi Rickiani 22779, S. Salvador 1945: Typus (sub nomine I. longispora Rick, n. sp.)

Iola minima Rick, n. sp.

Hymenio albo, membranaceo, tenui, fisso, mucedineo. Basidiis valde curvis, septatis, 8 my latis, varie longis. Sporis piriformibus usque sphaericis, 12-14 my.

Ad muscos.

Iola cartilaginea Rick, n. sp.

Initio disciformis, margine albo-ciliato; demum nuda, cerea, cerebriformis, crassiuscula, tenax, effusa; sicca obscura. Basidiis geniculatis, septatis, 60 my longis; saccis piriformibus, usque 20x15 my. Sporis ovato-depressis, grosse apiculatis, usque 25x15 my. Sporis gonidialibus 15x6-8 my.

Fungi Rickiani 20776, S. Salvador 1944: Typus.

Iola Hookeriana A. Möller, Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 163. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 5; Egatea 18 (1933) 210.

Muscos membranose occupans, in sicco alba. Basidiis 90 my longis, cellula basali inflata. Sporis falciformibus, 28-36x6 my.

Ad muscos.

Platygloea Schröter.

Platygloea blastomyces A. Möller, B. Mitt. 8 (1895) 163. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 211.

Albo-griseo-flavescens, effusa, 5 mm crassa. Basidiis usque 200 my longis, septatis. Sporis 12x16 my.

Ad ramos putridos.

Platygloea Peniophorae Bourd. et Galz., Hym. de Fr. I. Soc. Myc 35, 17; 36, 69.

Pallida, resupinata, ceraceo-subgelatinosa, 1-2 mm crassa; margine sicco albo; hyphis genicultais, tenuibus. Basidiis demum rectis, triseptatis, 25-30x4-6 my. Sporis ovatis, 5-10x4-6 my.

Ad Peniophoram sp. parasitica.

Iolae orthobasidion A. Möll. forsan varietas luxurians.

Fungi Rickiani sub Sebacina, indeterminata tamen.

Platygloea minima Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 211.

Vitrea, gelatinosa, vix 1 mm diametro. Basidiis sterigmatibusque longissimis, filiformibus. Sporis piriformibus, subcoloratis, 7x3 my.

In Polyporo; in herbario generatim evanescens.

Fungi Rickiani 14542, S. Leopoldo 1930: Typus.

Platygloea moriformis Rick, n. sp.

Flava, humida expallens, resupinata, applanato-moriformis, cartilaginea, 7 mm lata. Basidiis 50-100x8 my, septatis, maturis cylindricis cellulisque singulis inflatis. Sporis longe lateque apiculatis, 10-15x7-10 my.

Ad corticem.

Fungi Rickiani 20010, S. Salvador 1943: Typus.

Platygloea Grandinia Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 211.

Effusa, gelatinosa, membranacea, ambitu in sicco versicolore (cinereo, stramineo, flavo-rubente), setulosa, cinereo-violacea. Basidiis elongatis, septatis. Sporis 12-16x9 my, curvulis, granulis plenis.

Ad corticem.

Partibus iunioribus hyalino-griseis, nodulosis; vetustis olivaceo-luteis, sine nodulis; margine albo-tomentoso, demum subnullo.

Fungi Rickiani 14539, S. Leopoldo 1932: Typus. — 14540, S. Leopoldo, 1935. 14544, S. Leopoldo 1938.

Ductifera.

Ductifera Millei Lloyd, (Sacc. 23 (1925) 581.

Pallide brunnea, gelatinosa, cerebrina, 1-3 cm diametro. Gloeocystidiis 6-8 my latis, coloratis, epithecium formantibus. Basidiis cylindricis, dilutis. Sporis hyalinis, 12x6 my, curvulis.

Ad lignum.

Ductifera atra Rick, n. sp.

Atra, resupinata, applanata, punctato-nodoso, gelatinosa. Basidiis 20 my, piriformibus, immersis. Sporis usque 12-15 my, ova-

libus, lateraliter apiculatis. Ductibus longissimis, brunneis, rosariiformibus. Ad lignum nudum.

Fungi Rickiani 13088, 13089, S. Salvador 1943: Typus.

Var. **macrospora** Rick, n. var.: Cartilagineo-cerea, 1 cm lata, circularis, 1 mm crassa, hispidula. Basidiis sphaericis ovatisve, cruciatis. Sporis 16x9 my. Ductibus longissimis, rosariiformibus, brunneis, 1-2 my, parce coloratis.

Ad lignum.

Fungi Rickiani 23079, S. Salvador 1944: Typus.

Eocronartium Atkinson.

Eocronartium muscicola (Pers). Fitzp., Phytopath. 8 (1918) 197. — Saccardo 23, 583.

Eocronartium typhuloides Atk., Journ. of Myc. 8 (1902) 107. — Saccardo 17, 211.

Clavaria muscicola Pers., Obs. 2. t. 3. f. 2.

Protopistillaria muscicola Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 210, ubi Protopistillaria Rick, n. gen. Clavulata, perfecte pistillariiformis, 1 cm alta, 1-7 mm lata, initio alba, demum apice flavescens rubescensve, cartilaginosa, gregaria; stipite sensim in clavum transeunte, musco vivo insidente. Basidiis longitudinalibus, 10 my crassis, maturis strictioribus, ramificatis, laxis, septatis; sterigmatibus longis, validis. Sporis 30-50x4-8 my, curvis, saepe falciformibus, guttulatis, hyalinis.

Vera systematis Brefeldiani Clavariacea protobasidialis; cum Iolae Hookerianae A. Möller sit identica quoad notas microscopicas, cultura probanda est distinctio.

Tjibodasia Holtermann.

Tjibodasia brunnea Martin, Lloydia 4 (1941) 262.

Pezizoidea, applanata, ceracea, flavo-brunnea (vegeta intus pallida, extus brunnea); margine pallido; sicca nigrescens; 1 cm lata. Basidiis cylindraceis, transverse triseptatis; epibasidiis (sterig-

matibus) longis, 1,5-2,5 my crassis. Basidiosporis ellipticis ovatisve, 7-9x4-6 my, per repetitionem germinantibus.

Ad lignum.

Fungi Rickiani 15208, S. Leopoldo 1939; typus in Herbario Martin.

Pilacrella Schröter.

Pilacrella delectans A. Möller, Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 164. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 6. — Egatea 18 (1933) 214.

Capítulo albido, 0,75 mm diametro; stipite aquoso, 5 mm alto, tenuissimo. Basidiis 60x5-6 my, apice curvatis, septatis. Sporis asterigmaticis, 14-18x7-8 my.

In Euterpes foliis vulneribusque.

In Rio Grande do Sul a me non lecta.

Pilacre Fries.

Pilacre Petersii B. et C. — Saccardo 4,580. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 6; Ann. Myc. 9 (1911) 177, fungi exs. 230; Egatea 18 (1933) 230. **Phleogena** decorticata (Schw.) Martin, Univ. Iowa Stud. 18 (1944) 69.

Stipite brevi, albo, 4 mm alto; capítulo maiusculo, sphaerico, 2-4 mm diametro; hyphis suberectis, anastomasantibus, ramis tortuosis. Basidiis septatis, 27-30x5 my. Sporis 6-8x5-8 my. Gonidiis globosis, pleurogenis, sessilibus.

Ad cortices.

Pilacre nivea B. et C. — Saccardo 4, 581. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 214.

Nivea; stipite cartilagineo, glabro, nitido, subramoso; capítulo furfaraceo. Basidiis sicut in praecedente.

Ad corticem.

Cum Pilacre generatim in statu gonidiali inveniatur, basidia nonnisi cultura obtinentur.

Anthoseptobasidium Rick, Lilloa 9 (1943) 215.

Sicut Septobasidium, non tamen in coccideis parasiticum minusque pannosum, fere ut Corticium; coremiis prout in Auricularia auricula Judae.

Anthoseptobasidium Taquarae Rick, Lilloa 9 (1943) 215 (A. "Faquarae" mendo typographico!)

Resupinatum, membranaceum fragile, corticioideum, 1 mm crassum, a substrato facile frustulatim solubile, laxe adnatum, longe extensum, margine fimbriato, albidissimum, siccum cremeum vix rimosum, reticulatim albo-punctatum. Basidiis irregularibus, probasidiis sphaericis formatis, cylindricis, tortis, usque 80x20 my, saepe aliquid constructis, septatis. Coremiis gonidigeris in rosulam compositis ex hyphis oleo repletis, sinubus coloratis, crispis, 3-4 my latis, septatis, plurimis; rosula 1 mm alta lataque. Sporis amygdaliformibus, maximis, usque 20x10-15 my, hyalinis.

Ad Bambusam ("Taquara" incolis) emortuam frequens.

Coremia gonidigera cum illustratione NP 1.1. (1900) 85 omnino conveniunt; ideo huic familiae novum genus adscribendum putavi, quamquam septa in basidiis, sine dubio exstantia, non viderim.

Fungi Rickiani 12166, S. Salvador 1942: Typus.

Anthoseptobasidium rhabarbarinum (Mont.) Rick, n. comb.

Septobasidium rhabarbarinum (Mont.) Bres., Ann. Myc. 14 (1916) 240. — Couch, The Gen. Sept. (1938) 122. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1930) 195; Lilloa 9 (1943) 216.

Daedalea rhabarbarina Mont., Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 2, 13 (1840) 205.

Plagulatim super ramos extense resupinatum, corticioideum; margine albo-fibroso; valde tenax, laxe tamen contextum, ad marginem flavum, medio flavo-cremeum; hyphis subhyalinis, crispis, 3 my. Basidiis 40-60x12 my, cylindricis, septatis. Sporis 20x3-6 my, elongatis, hyalinis, altero apice acuto, altero obtuso. Coremiis 10-13 my, subsphaericis, ramulis densis, intricatis, gonidiis minimis, in coremiis hyphisque.

Ad ramum putridum.

Fungi Rickiani 20077, S. Salvador 1943.

Anthoseptobasidium aureum Rick, (Lilloa 9 (1943) 216.

Resupinatum, crassiusculum, membranaceum, plagulis separatis concrescens, molle, lanuginosum; hyphis 3 my, hyalinis, laxe contextis, tenacibus. Basidiis varie tortis constrictisque, initio latis, cylindricis, demum angustisque, lateraliter septatis. Sporis lateralibus, albis, generatim 12x9 my, apiculatis, aliquibus rugosis. Coremiis concrescentibus, luteolis, variae magnitudinis.

Ad corticem emortuum.

Quam A. rhabarbarinum mollius, sporisque diversum; margine, consistentia, colore carneo-aureo etiam distinctum; attamen identitas non omnino exclusa.

Anthoseptobasidium flavo-cremeum Rick, n. sp.

Plagulis extensis resupinatum, corticioides; margine albo-fibroso; valde tenax, nudum, flavo-cremeum; hyphis subhyalinis, crispis, 3 my. Basidiis 40-60x12 my. Sporis 20x3-6 my, elongatis altero apice acutis, altero obtusis, hyalinis. Coremiis 10-30 my, subsphaericis, ramulis densis, intricatis. Gonidiis minimis, in coremiis hyphisque.

Fungi Rickiani 12200, S. Salvador 1943: Typus.

Auricularia Bulliard.

Auricularia auricula-Judae (L.) Schröter. — (Saccardo 6, 766 (Hirneola). Rick (sub A. a. J. (L.) Berk.), Ann. Myc. 5 (1907) 336, fungi exs. 137; Broteria 21 (1924) 139; Egatea 18 (1933) 214.

Concava, flexuosa, tenuis, 2-10 cm diametro, rubro-sanguíneu; sicca atra, cornea; venoso-plicata, extus tomentosa. Sporis reniformibus, 12x4-5 my.

Ad truncos in toto orbe communissima.

Var. **tremellosa** (Fries) — Saccardo 6, 407.: Hymenio polyporoideo, favoso (Poroauricularia Llyd). Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 215.

Var. **delicata** (Fries): Saccardo 6,407. Hymenio pileoque albido (= albida Berk., crassa Lloyd). Admodum variabilis. Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 215.

Var. **polytricha** (Mont.) — Saccardo 6,766. Tomento exteriore mul-

to densiore, immo crinito, unice diversa; rarior hic, in Brasilia Centrali communis.

Auricularia dacryomycetispora (Speg.)

Hirneola dacryomycetispora Speg. — Saccardo 6, 767. — **Rick**, Egatea 18 (1933) 215.

Parvula, pezizaeformis, ad summum 1 cm; gelatinosa, tenax, rigida, brevistipitata, rubra vel rubro-brunnea, immo subnigra, granuloso-subpruinosula, intus atra; glaberrima, disco obliquo. Sporis 12-13x6 my, navicularibus, altero apice acutulo.

Ad truncos non raro gregaria.

Fungi Rickiani 12270, S. Leopoldo 1940. — 12252, 12255, 12256, 20276, 20606, 21047, S. Salvador 1942-1945.

Auricularia mesenterica (Dicks.) Fr. — Saccardo 6,762. — **Rick**, Broteria 3 (1904) 279; Ann. Myc. 5 (1907) 335, fungi exs. 122; Broteria 21 (1924) 139; Egatea 18 (1933) 215.

Pileis e resupinato reflexis, integris, crassis, pilosis, fasciato-zonatis, fuscescenti-cinereis, seriatim imbricatimque elongatis; hymenio costato-plicato, cinereo-fusco. Sporis oblongo-reniformibus, 13-15x4-5 my.

Ad truncos frequens.

Fungi Rickiani 12254, Sta. Maria. — 12250, 12259, 12261, 12264, 12269, S. Leopoldo 1930. — 12251, S. Salvador 1943.

Auricularia discensa Lloyd, Myc. Notes 902, pl. 139, f. 1593. Rick, Egatea 13 1928) 434; Egatea 18 (1933) 215.

Cerebriformis sicut Tremella pallida, 1-5 cm diametro. Basidiis longitudinalibus, septatis. Sporis 10x8 my, curvulis.

Ad lignum.

Septis nec a Lloyd nec a me visis.

Var. **macrospora** Rick, n. var.: Valde cartilaginea, humida brunnea, sicca atra, merulioidea potius quam cerebrina, ad instar Exidiae late extensa. Sporis usque 20x15 my, ovatis.

Fungi Rickiani 20598, 20615, S. Salvador 1945: Typus.

Auricularia brasiliensis Lloyd, Myc. Notes 5 (1916-1919) 785.

Gelatinosa, cerebriformis, succinea, 2-4 cm diametro.

Ad lignum.

Nihil aliud videtur quam A. Auricula Judae cerebriformis.
Fungi Rickiani 12252, S. Salvador 1943.

Auricularia albida (Romell) Rick, n. comb.
Hirneola albida Romell. Bihang till Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl. **26, Afd. 3, n. 16 (1901) 45.**

Tota in vegeto cremeo-ochroleuca, in sicco cremea, cupula usque 3 cm alta, 3-5 cm lata, extus pilis hyalinis, 30-120 my longis, 4, 5-8 my crassis, dense velutina; initio laevis, demum intus sparse subradiatoplicata vel costata. Sporis hyalinis, oblongo-allantoideis, 10-14x6-7 my.

Ad truncos putridos.

Fungi Rickiani 13236. S. Leopoldo 1905 (sub Hirneola albida Romell)

Auricularia peltata Lloyd, Myc. Notes 7, 1117, pl. 198, f. 2112.

Resupinata, plagulatim effusa, gelatinosa, tenuis; margine tenui, albo; colore brunneo-atro.

Ab A. auricula Judae videtur distincta; forsan potius Phlebia.
Fungi Rickiani 12272, Sta. Maria 1935.

Septobasidium Patouillard.

Totum hoc genus secundum Couch, The Genus Septobasidium (1938), ubi etiam litteratura.

Septobasidium Stevensoni Couch. The Gen. Septob. (1938) 186. — Rick, Lilloa 9 (1943) 194.

Resupinatum, initio gossypinum; hymenio formato; superficie unita, tenuiter granulata; colore variabili: subiculo contextuque brunneo-subpurpureo, hymenio ochraceo-brunneo. Basidiis 4-cellularibus, cylindricis, apice crassioribus, 37-50x6-8 my. Sporis 13-17x4-5,5 my, curvato-ellipticis.

Ad corticem Citri.

Hyphis hymenii rectis, 4-5 my crassis a S. lilacino Burt distinctum, quod hyphas habet lilacinas, 2-3 my crassas, hyphasque hymenii circinnatas.

Septobasidium Burtii Lloyd, Myc. Notes 7, 1286, pl. 296, f. 2902. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 194. — Couch, The Gen. Septob. (1938) 168.

Resupinatum, brunneum, intus nigrum, iuvenile griseum, his duobus coloribus in eodem strato variantibus; margine definito, albido; superficie costata, costis e centro excurrentibus; interstitiis hyphis intertextis repletis. Basidiis longe pedicellatis, stipite 8-15 my longo, ipsis basidiis 50-60x6-8 my. Sporis 21-29x4-5 my.

Fungi Rickiani 19094, S. Leopoldo 1936.

Septobasidium cinereum Couch, The Gen. Septob. (1938) 183. — **Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 195.**

Longe resupinatum, maxime in cortice Citri; generatim cinereum, attamen humidum etiam atrum, viridi-tinctum; hymenio formato obscuriore, hypochnoideo, irregulari, spongiiforme, sine subiculo. Basidiis cylindricis, 58-80x7 my, altero latere depresso. Sporis 13-17x5-8 my, plerumque 16x6 my.

In Citro communissimum, attamen etiam ad alias arbores.

S. fuscum, cervicolor e fumigatum similia, non vero ita irregularia, lacerata et spongiiformia.

Fungi Rickiani 19087. Sta. Maria 1936. — 19114 (?), S. Salvador 1942.

Septobasidium alveomarginatum Couch. The Gen. Septob. (1938) 158. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 194.

A S. albido colore pallidiore, superficie perfecte laevi, subsplendente distinctum. Basidiis rectis, 4-cellularibus, 5-6,5x42-54 my; sterigmatibus brevibus. Sporis non visis.

Ad Citrum vivum.

Fungi Rickiani 19107, S. Salvador 1938.

Septobasidium cervicolor Couch. The Gen. Septob. (1938) 182. — **Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 195.**

Resupinatum, griseo-brunneum usque brunneum; margine definito, irregulari; laeve, saepe stratosum. Basidiis 40-50x4-5 my, rectis, breviter stipitatis, mox crassiusculis, 4-cellularibus; sterigmatibus brevibus. Sporis 13-4 my, ellipticis, altero apice applanatis, demum bicellularibus.

Ad corticem vivum.

Colore multo minus brunneo, basidiis sporisque minoribus a S. fumigato, etiam in Brasilia invento, distinctum.

Typus a Rick collectus in Herbario Farlow: S. Leopoldo 1929.

Septobasidium Bresadolae Pat., Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. 16 (1900) 181. — Couch, The Gen. Septob. (1938) 103. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 212; Broteria 35 (1939) 194.

Resupinatum, 30-40 cm et ultra extensum; colore griseo-avellaneo, demum brunneo; superficie fertili velutina; in vestusto laevigatum, immo excavatum; margine indeterminato; interdum stratosum; subiculo parum evoluto. Basidiis 36-47x8-10 my, bicellularibus, raro 3-4-cellularibus, semper tamen duabus solum cellulis sterigmaticis; sterigmatibus 8-12 my longis. Sporis ellipticis, altero latere depresso, 6-11x13-21 my, plerumque 8x18 my.

Ad plantas scandentes in coccideis parasitans; probasidiis vacuis remanentibus.

Fungi Rickiani 19090, 19079, S. Leopoldo 1938-1939.

Septobasidium fusco-cinereum Bres., in herbario. — Couch, The Gen. Septobas. (1938) 83. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 195.

S. Jamaicensi Burt. (Couch, 1. c. 81) simile, tenuius tamen initioque columnis destitutum. Basidiis cylindricis, elongatis, 8-12x37-50 my, bicellularibus. Sporis 6x25 my, basi paululum dilatatis, apice recurvis. Ad corticem super coccideas.

Fungi Rickiani 22722, S. Salvador 1945.

Septobasidium Carestianum Bres., Malpighia 11 (1897) 254. — Couch, The Gen. Septob. (1938) 155. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 194.

Resupinatum, perenne; plagulis 1-6 cm, ovatis; generatim theobromataceo-brunneum, attamen etiam albidum nigrumve; margine pulchre albo; generatim laeve; subiculi columnis brevibus. Basidiis 34-47x4-5 my, 4-cellularibus, clavatis. Sporis 15x4 my, curvato-ellipticis.

Ad Citri et Aleuritidis corticem vivum; Melias destruit.

Plagulis in vegeto bene definitis, hymenio laevissimo, margine albo facile distinctum; vetustum saepe nigrum rimosumque.

Fungi Rickiani 19077, 19095, 19098, 19120, Caí 1927. — 20548, S. Salvador 1945.

Septobasidium Rickii Couch, The Gen. Septob. (1938) 275. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 194.

Resupinatum; plagulis regularibus circularibus, usque 6 cm latis; colore brunneo; hymenii superficie laevi partimque subglabra, crustosa; margine abrupte determinato, albo, 1 mm lato; contextu inferius immediate e subiculo exsurgente, crasso, spongioso; coccideis in hoc ipso strato habitantibus; columnis 1 mm altis. Basidiis sporisque ignotis.

Ad corticem Rapaneae.

Coccideis in ipso strato habitantibus ab omnibus distinctum.

Fungi Rickiani 19127, Pinheirinho 1936. — 19063, 19068, 19112, 19115, S. Pedro 1938 (quae determinationes tamen saepius dubiae). Typus in Herbario Lloyd.

Septobasidium crinitum (Fr.) Pat in herbario. — Couch, The Gen. Septob. (1938) 252. — Rick, Ann. Myc. 4 (1906) 311, fungi exs. 75; Broteria 5 (1906) 5: Egatea 18 (1933 211; Broteria 35 (1939) 194.

Resupinatum, maxime in ramis a se deformatis; pallidum usque cremeum; columnis brunneis, altis, plurimis, ita ut hymenium quasi in aere suffultum appareat. Basidiis suberectis, 57-64x10,5-11,5 my, 4-cellularibus; sterigmatibus 20-16x5 my. Sporis valde curvis, semicircularibus, 32x6 my.

Ad corticem Rapaneae, a S. Rickii tamen bene distinctum.

Fungi Rickiani 19122, S. Leopoldo 1905.

Septobasidium lepidosaphis Couch. Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 51 (1935) 35; The Gen. Septobasidium (1938) 146.

Resupinatum, super folia extensum, usque 6 cm^2; brunneum; superficie spinosa, spinis 1 mm inter se anastomosantibus, ita ut superficies areolato-favosa appareat; margine determinato, fertili; hymenio columnis tenuibus, unitis, spinosis, suffultum. Probasidiis 8x12, generatim 9 my. Basidiis elongatis, cylindricis, etiam curvis, 4-cellularibus, 31-46x5 my; sterigmatibus tenuibus, 4 my longis. Sporis curvato-ellipticis, 11-14x3-4 my.

Ad ramos foliaque Citri.

Fungi Rickiani 19123, S. Leopoldo 1937.

Septobasidium aligerum Petch, Trans. Brit. Soc. Myc. 12 (1927) 270. — Couch, The Gen. Septob. (1938) 110.

Resupinatum; superficie griseo-purpurea vel brunnea, colliculosa, columnis superficiem elevantibus; margine in truncis deter-

minato, in foliis indefinito; subiculo sub lente griseo-pulveraceo, columnis e subiculo numerosis, rectis, nigris, 1-1,5 mm altis; hymenii setis prostantibus, hyalinis. Brasidiis curvatis, circinnatis, 30-40x5 my, 4-cellularibus, omnibus fertilibus. Sporis curvato-ellipticis, 4-6x11-14 my.

Septobasidium alni Torrend. Broteria 11 (1913) 84. — Couch, The Gen. Septob. 1938 150.

Var. **brasiliense** Couch, The Gen Septob. (1938) 153. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 195.

Resupinatum, usque 10 cm extensum; molle, ligneo-brunneum, vetustius obscurum; laeve, subsplendens; spinis conicis, paucis; margine determinato, ciliato dentato; iuvenile cum columnis subiculi, vestustum irregulariter stratosum: subiculo crasso, compacto, brunneo-atro. Basidiis 50-60x5 my, 4-cellularibus. Sporis 20-21x3-4 my, elliptico-truncatis, pluriseptatis.

Ad Meliam aliasque arbores.

Fungi Rickiani 19080, Sta Maria 1934.

Septobasidium perforatum Couch. The Gen. Septobasidium (1938) 290. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 194.

Resupinatum, arcte adhaerens, firmum; colore ligneo-brunneo; margine determinato, albo, angusto; superficie perforationibus ovalibus pertusa; partibus internis vix differentiatis, cum hymenii contextu concretis. Basidiis sporisque ignotis.

Ad ramos.

S. Leopoldo; typus in U.N.C. Herb. 10395.

Septobasidium separans Couch, The Gen. Septob. (1938) 185. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 195.

Resupinatum; iuvenile hyphis flocculatis pallidis resupinate corticem obducentibus praeditum; subiculo columnisque destitutum; hymenio tenuissimo, papyrino, theobromataceo-brunneo, duplicato multiplicatove. Basidiis longis, cylindricis, 46-71x5-6 my, generatim 54x5,5 my, 4-cellularibus, a probasidio deciduis tuncque generatim sporas producentibus. Sporis 15-21x4 my, aliquid curvulis, 4-cellularibus.

Ad Citrum aliasque arbores.

Fungi Rickiani 19093, S. Leopoldo. Typus in U. N. C. Herb. 10088.

Septobasidium myrsinae Couch, The Gen. Septobasidium (1938) 273. — Rick, Broteria 35 (1939) 194.

Resupinatum; superficie laevi, paucis cavitatibus non obstantibus; tactu molle; album cum maculis brunnescentibus, vel totum brunnescens; margine bene determinato, substrato arcte adpresso, ita tamen ut margo cum columnis supremoque strato tamquam ex parvis inter discis se connexis compositus appareat. Basidiis sporisque non visis.

Ad Citrum, Meliam aliasque arbores.

In litteratura Rickiana sub S. **albidum** Pat.: Ann. Myc. 5 (1907) 337, fungi exs. 157; Egatea 18 (1933) 212.

Fungi Rickiani, 19073, 19109, S. Leopoldo 1939.

SIROBASIDIACEAE.

Sirobasidium Lagerheim.

Sirobasidium Brefeldianum A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 165. — Rick, Ann. Myc. 5 (1907) 31, fungi exs. 118; Broteria 5 (1906) 7; Broteria 21 (1924) 137; Egatea 18 (1933) 285.

Gelatinosa, pulvinulis vitreis vix 3 mm diametro composita. Basidiis ovatis, lineariter unitis, bicellularibus. Sporis sessilibus, 22-24x7-8 my; a basidiis separatis sphaericis.

Ad ligna.

Fungi Rickiani 14864, S. Leopoldo 1904.

Sirobasidium brunneum Lloyd, Myc. Notes 7, 1199, pl. 245, f. 2459. — Rick, Broteria 21 (1924) 137; Egatea 13 (1928) 434; Egatea 18 (1933) 285.

Brunneum, cavum, gelatinosum, e subiculo gelatinose exsurgens. Basidiis subglobosis, ad apicem contractis, bicellularibus, unitis.

Ad ligna.

Fungi Rickiani 14863, S. Salvador 1940.

Patouillardina Bresadola.

Patouillardina cinerea Bres. apud Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 7; Egatea 13 (1928) 434; Egatea 18 (1934) 213.

Effusa, margine albo aut subnullo, grisea, subgranulosa, granulis densis vel sparsis. Basidiis clavato-subfusiformibus, longitudinaliter oblique septatis; sterigmatibus longis. Sporis 10x6 my, ellipticis, subcurvulis.

Ad ligna.

Species admodum variabilis: colore griseo, brunneo-fulvo, immo atro, etiam vitreo; margine nullo aut valde albo-lanoso; pelliculoso-tenuissima aut crassior; saepe minute gyrose gelatinosa aut pure corticioidea.

Fungi Rickiani 14535, S. Leopoldo: Typus. — 14534, S. Leopoldo 1939. — 14536, 14537, 14538, Parecí 1942. — 20026, S. Salvador 1942.

Var. **Grandinia** (Rick) Rick, n. comb.

Platygloea Grandinia Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 211.

Atractobasidium Grandinia (Rick) Martin, Mycologia 28, N. 2 (1936) 198.

Effusa, gelatinosa, membranacea, ambitu in sicco versicolore (cinereo, stramineo, flavo-rubente), setulosa, cinereo-violacea. Basidiis elongatis, septatis. Sporis 12-16x9 my, curvulis, plenis granulis.

Ad corticem.

Partibus iunioribus hyalino-griseis, nodulosis; reliquis vetustioribus olivaceo-luteis, enodulosis; margine albo-lanoso, demum subnullo.

Fungi Rickiani 14539. S. Leopoldo 1932: Typus. — 14540, S. Leopoldo 1935. — 14544, S. Leopoldo 1938.

TREMELLACEAE

Stypella A. Möller.

Stypella papillata A. Möll. Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 166. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 285.

Membrana tenuissima, 0,5 mm crassa, sub lente papillata, colore vitreo, sicca alba. Basidiis 9 my diametro, 4-cellularibus; sterigmatibus 9 my longis. Sporis 4 my, sphaericis. Inter hyphas sacci exsistunt lutei, 200x10 my.

Var. **maior** Rick, n. var.: Basidiis sporisque maioribus; basidiis ex hyphis arborescentibus.
Fungi Rickiani 15254, Taquarembó 1935.

Stypella minor A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 166. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 7; Egatea 18 (1933) 286.

Speciei praecedenti macroscopice identica, saccis autem longitudinalibus destituta. Basidiis 4-5 my diametro, 4-cellularibus. Sporis ovalibus, 6x3 my.

Ad lignum putridum.

Fungi Rickiani 15252, S. Leopoldo 1936.

Stypella Grandinia Rick, n. sp.

Resupinata, granuloso-vitrea, gelatinosa, luteo-grisea, sparse minimeque vitreo-spinulosula, sicca albo-conspersa. Basidiis e hyphis delicatulis, tenuiter arborescentibus, 10 my, sphaericis, 4-cellularibus. Sporis 8x5 my.

Ad lignum putridum.

Vera Grandinia tremelloidea, S. minori similis.

Fungi Rickiani 15256, 12491, 21010, 22839, 22896, S. Salvador 1942-1944.

Exidiopsis Olsen.

Exidiopsis cerina A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 167. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 343.

Effusa, tenuis, cinerea, ceracea, laevis, glabra. Basidiis ovalibus, 12 my diametro. Sporis curvulis, 8-9x6 my. Saccis (cellulis elongatis) fuscidulis, parallelibus, 23-30x7 my.

Fungi Rickiani 13055, 13035, 13059, 20018, 20164, 20231, S. Salvador 1943.

Exidiopsis fuliginea Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 8; Egatea 18 (1933) 344.

Resupinata, tenuissima, margine indeterminato, fuligineo-ci-

nerea vel atra, fere glabra, subgelatinosa. Basidiis 10-15 my 4-cellularibus. Sporis curvulis, apiculatis, 12x4-5 my.

Ad lignum decorticatum.

Fungi Rickiani 13045, 13042, S. Leopoldo 1930-1940. — 13046, Sto. Amaro 1935. — 13062, Pinhal (Sta. Maria) 1936. — 13030, 20460, S. Salvador 1943.

Exidiopsis Mölleri Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 344.

E. verruculosae simillima, hymenio tamen setuloso verruculosoque. Sporis 12x8 my, curvulis.

Ad ligna.

Fungi Rickiani 13039, S. Leopoldo 1931: Typus. — 13053, 13057, S. Salvador 1938-1943.

Exidiopsis ciliata A. Möll. Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 168. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 344.

Effusa, alba, plagulas rotundas irregularesve formans, 2 mm crassa, cartilaginosa, margine eximie fimbriata, papillata. Basidiis 12-14 my, 4-cellularibus. Sporis 12-15x6 my, curvulis.

Ad corticem.

Fungi Rickiani 13032, S. Leopoldo. — 13032, S. Salvador 1943

Exidiopsis glabra A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 168. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 343.

Effusa, laevissima, tenuissima, viscosissima, tenerrima, indeterminata. Basidiis 18x12 my. Sporis 12x10 my.

Ad corticem.

Fungi Rickiani 12067, S. Leopoldo 1936. — 13054, S. Salvador 1942.

Exidiopsis tremellispora A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 168. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 343.

Effusa, ceracea, subgelatinosa, mollis, cinerea, hirsutula; saccis longitudinalibus fuscidulis, maioribus. Basidiis conico-sphaericis, 20-22 my. Sporis 6x11 my, piriformibus.

Ad corticem.

Var. **macrospora** Rick, n. var.: Sporis 18x24 my, piriformibus; sine saccis.

Fungi Rickiani 20569, S. Salvador 1946: Typus varietatis. 13028,

13040, 13044, S. Leopoldo 1931-1932. — 13029, 13041, 13050, 13055, 13056, 20122, 22547, S. Salvador 1942-1943.

Exidiopsis verruculosa A. Möll., Bot. Mitt, 8 (1895) 168. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 8; Egatea 18 (1933) 343.

Effusa, tenera, papyro tenuissimo similis, indeterminata, alba, tenuissime papillata. Basidiis 10 my, 4-cellularibus; sterigmatibus 10 my longis. Sporis subcurvulis, 9-10x4 my.

Ad ramos putridos.

Fungi Rickiani 13031, 13038, 13048, 13066, 13070, S. Leopoldo 1930-1932. — 13052, 13064, 20437, 20567, 22738, 22871, S. Salvador 1939-1945.

Exidiopsis rufula Rick, n. sp.

Sicut E. verruculosa, colore tamen verruculisque rufis; basidiis maioribus, 14x10 my.

Fungi Rickiani 22871, S. Salvador 1945: Typus.

Exidiopsis albo-pruinata Rick, n. sp.

Tenuis, effusa, luteo-atra, albo-pruinosa, gelatinosa; margine fimbriato; ductifera, ductis longis, undulatis, saepe fractis, 3-4 my latis, intus granulosis, luteis. Basidiis piriformibus, 10-12 my, 4-cellularibus. Sporis 6-11x6-9 my, curvulis, apiculatis.

Ad corticem.

E. cerinae similis attamen margine, ductis angustis pruinaque distincta.

Fungi Rickiani 13067 S. Leopoldo 1932: Typus. — 13071 S. Leopoldo 1932.

Exidiopsis cartilaginea Rick, n. sp.

Corticioidea, immarginata, scruposa, setulosa, cartilaginea, vitrea, subcrassa, nodulosa, Basidiis 50-60x30 my, pedicellatis, 4-cellularibus. Sporis 15-30x20 my, ovalibus, apiculatis.

Ad lignum nudum.

Propter gloeocystidia forsan melius Seismosarca.

Exidia Fries.

Exidia succinea A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 169. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 8; Egatea 18 (1933) 344.

Plano-convexa, 1 cm diametro, gelatinosa, succinea; intus saccis longis flavis percursa, 66-80x6-8 my. Basidiis 10-12 my. Sporis curvulis, 10-12x4-5 my.

E cortice erumpens.

Exidia glandulosa (Bull.) Fries. — Saccardo 6, 773.

Effusa, subapplanata, crassa, undulata, nigricans, papillis conicis spiculosa, subtus cinerea, subtomentosa. Sporis oblongis, curvatis, hyalinis, 12-14x4-5 my.

Fungi Rickiani 12984, S. Leopoldo, 1905.

Exidia vitrea Rick, n. sp.

Resupinata, gelatinosa, aliquid gyrosa, colore vitreo, delicata, discis parvis, 3 mm latis, composita. Basidiis 9 my, globosis, 4-cellularibus; sterigmatibus longis. Sporis 9x4,5 my, altero latere saepe depresso.

Ad lignum.

Fungi Rickiani 12981, S. Leopoldo: Typus.

Exidia parvula Rick, n. sp.

Vitrea, pulvinata, 1-2 mm lata, gelatinosa. Basidiis sphaericis, 30 my latis, 4-cellularibus. Sporis humidis 18 my, sphaericis.

Fungi Rickiani 22773, S. Salvador 1945: Typus.

Sebacina Tulasne.

Sebacina spinulosa (B. et C.) Burt., Ann. Miss. Bot. Gard. 2, 747.

Effusa, cartilaginea, livida, sicca rubro-carnea, raduloidea, tenacissima; margine tenui albo; grosse sparse setulosa. Basidiis sphaericis, 4-cellularibus, 30x25 my. Gloeocystidiis 9 my latis, longissimis, acutis, coloratis. Sporis cylindricis sphaericisve, apiculatis, 15-25x16my.

Ad lignum putridum.

Vix ab Eichlerliella Kmetii Bres. diversa; est enim nec bona Sebacina, nec bona Hirneolina.

Sebacina sebacea (Pers.) Neuhoff

Thelephora sebacea Pers. — Saccardo 6, 540.

Effusa, carnoso-ceracea, indurescens, incrustando versiformis, tuberculosa, vel stalactitia, vel laevis, alba; ambitu similari; hymenio in sicco collabente, flocculoso-pruinoso. Basidiis globosis, demum interdum fissis (cruciatis). Sporis ovato-reniformibus, granulosis, hyalinis, 10-12x6-8 my.

Ad thallum funginum vetustum; etiam ad calceamentum vetustum.

Fungi Rickiani 20405, S. Salvador 1943.

Sebacina atra Rick, n. sp.

Resupinata, applanata, punctato-nodosa, atra, gelatinosa. Basidiis 20 my, apiculatis. Sporis usque 12x15 my, ovalibus, lateraliter apiculatis. Gloeocystidiis longissimis, 2,5 my, rosariiformibus.

Ad lignum nudum.

Fungi Rickiani, 13088, 13089, S. Salvador 1943: Typus.

Var. **macrospora** Rick, n. var.: Cartilagineo-cerea, 1 cm lata, circularis, 1 mm crassa, hispidula. Basidiis sphaericis ovatisve, cruciatis, 16 my. Gloeocystidiis longissimis, rosariiformibus, 1-2 my, parce coloratis. Sporis 16x9 my.

Fungi Rickiani 23079, S. Salvador 1943: Typus (sub Ductifera).

Sebacina argillacea Rick, n. sp.

Effusa, incrustans; margine minute albo, arachnoideo; albo-argillacea, straminea; in sicco rimosa; laeviuscula, sine setis visibilibus.

Gloeocystidiis cylindricis, 40-60x9 my, obtusis, luteo-farctis, fere sessilibus. Basidiis 30x16 my, pedicellatis, demum in 2-4 cellulas separatis; sterigmatibus longis, 4 my latis. Sporis 15 my, apiculatis, hyalinis.

Ad corticem.

Forma adest opalea, basidiis sphaericis, 10-15 my latis, sporis 9x6 my, cylindricis vel ovalibus.

Fungi Rickiani 13733, S. Leopoldo 1939: Typus.

Sebacina livescens Bres. Saccardo 16, 183.

Effusa, ceraceo-carnosa, subglutinosa, superficie granuloso-tuberculata; ambitu similari; e pallido subalutacea, siccitate collapsa coloreque livido tincta. Basidiis ellipticis, cruciatis, 15-18x11-12 my, 2-4-sterigmaticis. Sporis hyalinis, reniformibus, 13x6-8 my. Hyphis subhymenialibus 3 my latis.

Ad truncos.

Fungi Rickiani 20995, S. Salvador 1944.

Sebacina rosea (Rick) Rick, n. comb.
Ductifera rosea Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 345.

Globosa, 0,5 cm lata, glandulosa, gelatinosa, brunneo-rosea. Basidiis 12-15 my, hyalinis. Gloeocystidiis capitatis, piriformibus, brunneis. Sporis 10x8 my, hyalinis.

Ad ramos.

Fungi Rickiani 13090. Sto. Amaro 1935: Typus (sub Ductifera).

Sebacina tenuissima Rick, n. sp.

Resupinata, ligno innata, tenuissima, immarginata, coriacea, luteo-carnea, vel isabellina, tenuissime furfuracea. Basidiis breviter pedicellatis, 15-40-x12-15 my, piriformibus, raro seroque septatis.

Sporis 12-15 my, ellipticis (humidis curvulis maioribusque). Basidiis crusta luteo-brunnea coopertis.

Ad ligna.

Fungi Rickiani 20103, S. Salvador 1943: Typus.

Sebacina fugacissima Bourd. et Galz. — Saccardo 21, 452 (Exidiopsis).

Effusa, gelatinosa, hyalina, tenuissima, siccando evanescens; in sectione 60-70 my crassa, strato tenui basali hyphis substrato parallelis composita, ex qua hyphae fertiles, erectae, laxe dispositae, 1-1, 5 my diametro metientes, genicula numerosa ferentes (clamp connections), infra ramosae, supra tortuosae (propter proliferationem lateralem ad genicula) oriuntur. Probasidia subglobosa, hyalina, 5-6x4,5-5 my, divisione longitudinali 2-4-cellularibus. Epibasidiis subulatis usque cylindricis, sinuosis, 1-1,5 my diametro, usque 10 my longis. Sporis curvato-cylindricis, 5-5,5x2,5-3,5 my, per repetitionem germinantibus.

Ad lignum deciduum decorticatum.

Sebacina luteo-straminea (Rick) Rick, n. comb.

Gloeocystidium luteo-stramineum Rick, Broteria 30 (1934) 46.

Effusa, membranacea, margine similari, luteo-straminea, inaequalis. Cystidiis 40x10-12 my, cylindricis, apice obtusis, subclavatis, laevibus, coloratis. Basidiis magnis, subsphaericis, demum 4-cellularibus.

Sporis 9x7 my, piriformibus.

Ad Guareae Lessonianae Juss. ramum siccum.

Fungi Rickiani, 14773, 20030, 20059, 20421, S. Salvador 1943-1944.

Sebacina sordide-alba (Rick) Rick, n. comb.

Aleurodiscus sordide-albus Rick, Broteria 30 (1934) 166.

Effusa, tenuis, rudis, sordide alba, in sicco rimosa. Basidiis brevibus, latis, clavatis vel rectangularibus, 12-18 my latis; dendrophysibus laxe ramosis, crystallis fuscis botryose occupatis. Sporis sphaericis vel piriformibus, grosse apiculatis, 8-12x8-9 my.

Ad corticem.

Gloeocystidia adsunt 4 my lata, longa, lutea, demum cum crystallis exsudatis luteis; dendrophyses in diagnosi notatae forsan gloeocystidia vetusta. S. rimosae Jacks. et Mart. forsan identica.

Fungi Rickiani 20062, S. Salvador 1943.

Sebacina luteo-cinera (Rick) Rick, n. comb.

Gloeocystidium luteo-cinereum Rick, Broteria 30 (1934) 46.

Effusa, tenuis, ceracea, velutina, initio grisea, dein exsiccando sordide lutea, margine leviter pruinoso. Gloeocystidiis subhyalinis coloratisve, guttis oleosis magnis plenis, longis, 7 my latis, laevibus. Basidiis rectangularibus ovatisve, 20-30x15-20 my. Sporis 8-11x8-9 my, apiculatis, piriformibus, hyalinis.

Ad corticem.

Conf. S. Pini Jacks. et Mart., et Bourdotia cinerella Bourd.

Fungi Rickiani, 13732, 13734, 13735, 20215, 20491, 20698, 20928, 22336, 22874, 22913, 23128, S. Salvador 1943-1945.

Sebacina epigaea (B. et Br.) Bourd. et Galz., Hym. de Fr. (1927) 39.

Tremella epigaea B. et Br. — Saccardo 6,785.

Late effusa, arcte adnata, tenuissime subcrustaceo-farinacea, ambitu similari, pallide cinerea, canescens. Sporis obovatis, hyalinis, 12x7-8 my.

Ad corticem.

Fungi Rickiani, 19266, 19272, S. Leopoldo.

Hirneolina Patouillard.

Hirneolina incarnata Bres. — Saccardo 17, 208. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 288.

Coriacea, solida, subresupinata, secedens; hymenio luteo-pulverulento, tactu fuscescente, demum roseo-carneo; margine albo-fimbriato; tuberculosa. Basidiis 20x10 my, 4-cellularibus. Sporis curvulis, 10-15x8 my, hyalinis.

Ad corticem.

Fungi Rickiani, 13604, S. Leopoldo 1935. — 13617, Bagé 1936. — 13603, 13602, 13615, 13619, Parecí 1930-1941. — 13610, 20841, 20842, S. Salvador 1943-1944.

Var. **luteo-flava** Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 288: Sporis 15-20x10-12 my.

Heterochaete Letendreana (Pat.) Rick eadem forsan species, setulis tamen granuliformibus.

Fungi Rickiani, 13609, 22800, S. Salvador 1943-1945.

Hirneolina amoena (Lév.) Bres. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 343.

Stereum amoenum Lév. — Saccardo 6,580.

Pileo coriaceo, conchato-effuso, hirsuto, opaco; hymenio pulverulento, lilacino, 1-2 cm lato. Basidiis ovatis, 4-cellularibus. Sporis ovatis cylindricisve, 11-15x7-10 my.

Ad corticem.

Perfecte stereiformis, nullo modo gelatinosa; ideo ab antiquis inter Sterea recensita.

Fungi Rickiani, 13606, S. Leopoldo 1939. — 20502, 20562, 20618, 2020640, 20956, S. Salvador 1943-1945.

Hirneolina luteo-mollis Rick, n. sp.

Resupinata; margine parco, laevi; lutea, mollis, sicca expallens. Basidiis luteis, 15-20x10 my, 4-cellularibus; sterigmatibus longissimis; cystidiis hyalinis, longissimis, lageniformibus, nec prostantibus; hyphis tenuissimis. Sporis 2x9 my, apiculatis.

Ad lignum.

An Sebacinae calceae (Pers.) Bres. varietas?

Fungi Rickiani, 13614, Sta. Maria 1936; Typus. — 13612, 13613, S. Salvador, 1943.

Heterochaete Patouillard.

Heterochaete hymenochaetoides Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 288.

Effusa, livido-carnea, rigida, margine albo-fimbriato; sicca luteo-avellanea, sordescens; setulis sparsis, rigidis, hymenochaetioideis, tenuissimis, obtusis, coloratis. Basidiis 12x10 my, 4-cellularibus. Sporis 10-15x10 my, curvulis, apiculatis.

Ad lignum.

Fungi Rickiani 13583. S. Leopoldo 1932: Typus. — 13596, 13602, 22916, S. Salvador 1943-1944.

Heterochaete delicatula Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 286.

Resupinata, tenuis, margine albo-lanoso; hymenio hyalino, livido, tenuissimo; setulis sparsis, minimis, incisis, albis. Basidiis clavatis brevibus, crassis, 4-cellularibus. Sporis 10-15x9 my.

Ad lignum nudum.

Forma adest sporis 20-30x8, curvulis.

Fungi Rickiani. 20094. 20129. 20728. 22961. S. Salvador 1943-1944.

Heterochaete mucedinea Rick, n. sp.

Papyracea, resupinata, tenuis, tenax, aspectu mucedineo, griseo-plumbea; farinosa, dissecta, setulosa, margine dilute hyalino; epitheliis (setulis) 0,5 mm longis. Basidiis 12x8 my, numerosis, 4-cellularibus. Sporis 12x8 my, cylindricis, depressis, apiculatis.

Ad caulem Helianthi.

Fungi Rickiani 20829, S. Salvador 1944: Typus.

Heterochaete livido-fusca Pat. — Saccardo 11,145. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 8. — Ann. Myc. 5 (1907) 31. fungi exs. 112. — Egatea 18 (1933) 286.

Resupinata, incrustans, adnata, saepe submembranacea. crassiuscula, late effusa, coriacea, gelatinosa, cinereo-fusca aut pure fusca; margine lato, albo-villoso, membranaceo; setulis sparsis, obtusis; hymenio pruinoso. Basidiis ovato-clavatis. Sporis ovoideis, subrectis, 12-18x10-14 my.

Ad corticem frequens.

Var. **glauca** Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 286: Glauca, sicca, sporis 10-16x6-9 my.

Fungi Rickiani 13580, S. Leopoldo 1929. — 13573, 13578, 13598, 13599, 20098, 20519, 20892, 22697, 22854, 22939, 23165, S. Salvador 1942-1945.

Var. **pauciseta** Bres.

Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 286.

Flavescens, setulis paucis; ad Bambusam.

Var. **grisea** Rick, Egatea 18 (1938) 286.

Cinerea, demum fumosa; sporis 14-17x7-8 my.

Fungi Rickiani, 20106, 20163, 23163, 23163, S. Leopoldo 1930-1939. 13593, 13601, 20349, 20359, 22602, S. Salvador 1943-1944.

Var. **flavo-straminea** Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 286.

Colore stramineo, sporis 14-15x9 my.

Var. **echinospora** Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 286.

Glauca, sporis 10-15x10 my, membrana scabriuscula.

Fungi Rickiani, 13546, 20102, S. Salvador 1943.

Var. **sanguinea** Rick, n. var.

Griseae similis, colore tamen in vegeto sanguineo.

Fungi Rickiani 19674, S. Salvador 1939: Typus.

Fungi Rickiani (sine varietatum distinctione), 13559, 13562, Pareci 1935. — 13570, 13574, 13575, 13594, 13600, 20292, 20415, 22747, 22372, S. Salvador 1940-1945. — 13585, 13592, S. Leopoldo 1929. — 21151, Tupandí 1945.

Heterochaete livida Pat. — Saccardo 11,144 — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 287.

Resupinata, tenuis, livido-ochracea, in sicco rugosa; in vegeto livida, plus minus sinuosa, margine rufulo; setulis rigidis, crassis, difformibus, in soros congestis; interstitiis laevibus, glabriusculis. Sporis hyalinis, 12-14x5-6 my.

Ad ramos.

Sporis numquam tam angustis uti apud Patouillard.

Fungi Rickiani, 13564, 13566, Pareci 1935. — 13571, 13572, Sta. Maria 1936. — 13568, 20612, 20749, 20952, S. Salvador 1939-1945.

Heterochaete ochracea Pat. — Saccardo 11,145.

Var. **lanosa** Rick, nov. var.

Resupinata, arcte adnata, margine lanoso-albo; hymenio sordide stramineo, pulverulento; setulis sparsis, initio arachnoideo-tectis, demum in medio stramineis, brevibus, acutis. Sporis 10-15x6 my.

Ad ramos.

Var. **kneiffiopsis** (Pat.) Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 287.

Heterochaete Kneiffiopsis Pat. — Saccardo 11, 145.

Livido-alba, farinacea, sporis 5-9x5-7 my.
Fungi Rickiani 13585, S. Salvador 1939.

Var. **luteo-fuliginea** Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 287.
Luteo-fuliginea, sporis 8-13x8 my.

Var **albida** (Pat.) Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 287.
Heterochaete albida Pat. — Saccardo 11, 145.
Fungi Rickiani, 13590, 13595, S. Salvador 1943.
Fungi Rickiani (sine varietatum distinctione), 13586, S. Leopoldo 1930. — 23131, S. Salvador 1945.

Heterochaete Stae Catharinae A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 167. Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 287 = H. Stae Catharinae var. riograndensis Rick.

Plagulis albis, sparsis, minute membranaceis; margine delicato, sterili; spinulis sparsis, minutis, tomentosis, albis vel flavidulis. Sporis 10-16x10 my, curvulis, obtuse valideque hyalino-apiculatis.
Ad corticem; etiam griseola.

Var. **delicatula** Rick, n. var.
Sporis 20-30x8 my, obtusis, apiculatis.
Fungi Rickiani 13582, S. Leopoldo 1931. — 13577, Cai 1937.

Var. **intermedia** Rick, n. var.
Tenax, setulis difficulter visibilibus, intus luteis. Basidiis usque 30x15 my. Sporis sphaericis, 8-11 my, apiculatis.
Ad lignum decorticatum.

Heterochaete gelatinosa (B. et C.) Pat. — Saccardo 11, 144. — Rick, Broteria 21 (1924) 137; Egatea 18 (1933) 288.
Kneiffia gelatinosa B. et C. — Saccardo 6, 510.
Vitrea, crassa, undata, gelatinosa, granulosa, setulosa; sporis 8-10 my, ovato-elongatis.
Fungi Rickiani 13579, Montenegro 1942.

Heterochaete Letendreana (Pat.) Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 288.
Thelephora Letendreana Pat. — Saccardo 6, 541.
Membranacea, tenuis, subpulveracea, albida, centro brunnea vel rosea, orbicularis, confluens, resupinata. Basidiis capitatis, lon-

gitudinaliter septatis. Sporis reniformibus, hyalinis, curvulis, 10-13x10 my.

Ad corticem.

In meo specimine adsunt setulae granuliformes.

Fungi Rickiani 13549, S. Leopoldo 1929.

Heterochaetella Bourdot.

Carnosula, laxe contexta sicut Stypella; basidiis 4-cellularibus; cystidiis sphaericis, coloratis; gloeocystidiis longis.

Heterochaetella alba Rick, n. sp.

Resupinata, submembranacea, ceracea, mollis, laxe contexta, farinosa, alba; fructificatione in dente microscopico ex axi centrali exsurgente.

Basidiis stipitatis; capitulo sphaerico, 12 my lato, 4-cellulari, acute longeque sterigmatico. Cystidiis stipitatis, capitato-stellatis, spinosis, 10 my longis, luteis. Sporis 6-9x6-7 my, ovatis.

Ad lignum.

Relate ad genus vide speciem sequentem; basidiis consistentiaque Stypellae proxima.

Heterochaetella dubia (Bourd. et Galz.) Bourd., Soc. Myc. 25, 30.
Heterochaete dubia Bourd. et Galz. — Saccardo 21, 449.

Effusa, corticioidea, lutescens, ceracea, margine farinoso, iam vegeta minute rimosa; setulis ex hypharum fasciculis 4 my latis laxe compositis, obtusis, relative latis; media hypha maiore, crasse tunicata; apice prostantibus divergentibusque; textura retiformi, hyalina. Basidiis longis, tenuissime pedicellatis, apice globosis, 10 my latis, demum 4-cellularibus; sterigmatibus initio crassis, dein tenuibus; cystidiis capitatis, longe pedicellatis, brunneis vel hyalinis, 5-20 my, sphaericis, valde spinosis. Sporis 5-8x4-7 my, attamen etiam sphaericis.

Ad corticem.

Determinavit Martin. — Attamen cystidia capitata, spinosa cum auctoris diagnosi non convenire fateor. Meo sensu forsan Pseudasterodon, tremelloideum, novum, quod tamen cystidiis, denticulis

basidiisque Stypellae valde proximum. Quibus de causis forsan etiam novum genus.

Gloeocystidia longa, farcta, hyalina, 7 my lata, cylindrica.

Fungi Rickiani 19937. S. Leopoldo 1929. — 13742. S. Leopoldo 1939. — 22751, S. Salvador 1944.

Tremella Dillenius.

Tremella brasiliensis (A. Möll.) Lloyd, Myc. Notes 7, 1152. pl. 214. f. 2239. Rick. Broteria 21 (1924) 138; Egatea 18 (1933) 345.

Tremella lutescens Pers. **forma brasiliensis** A. Möller, Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 169.

Cerebriformis, rubra, applanata, laevis, e ligno erumpens, 1-2 cm diametro. Sporis albis, 12-15 my, hyalinis.

Ad corticem, maxime Baccharidis dracunculifoliae DC.

A T. lutescente europaea forma applanata, consistentia compactiore, colore maxime in vetusto dilutiore distincta.

Fungi Rickiani 15116, Sta. Maria 1939. — 15105, 20195, 15102, S. Salvador 1943-1946.

Tremella fibulifera A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 170. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 9; Egatea 18 (1933) 346.

Cerebriformis, flaccida, alba, lobis inflatis, 1-4 cm diametro; mox deliquescens. Basidiis 12-16 my diametro. Sporis ovalibus, 7x10 my.

Ad corticem.

Deliquescentia facile distincta.

Fungi Rickiani 15101, S. Leopoldo 1940.

Tremella ater-globosa Lloyd, Myc. Notes 7 (1922) 1148, pl. 212, f. 2220.

Rick (semper sub"atro"-globosa), Broteria 21 (1924) 138; Egatea 13 (1933) 434; Egatea 18 (1933) 347.

Globosa, parce cerebriformis, atra, subvinosa, gelatinosa, usque 1 cm diametro, subcompacta, aliquando caespitosa. Basidiis brunneis, 20 my diametro. Sporis globosis, humidis 10 my. Sporis gonidialibus brunneo-atris.

E cortice erumpens, frequens.

Intus colore brunneo intermixto, quapropter forsan melius Exidia.

Fungi Rickiani 21880, S. Leopoldo. — 15120, Sta Maria 1935. — 15111, 15114, 15104, 20049, 20275, 20451, 22661, 22708 S. Salvador 1942-1944.

Tremella fuciformis Berk. — Saccardo 6,782. — A. Möller, Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 170. — Rick, Broteria 3 (1904) 279; Broteria 21 (1924) 138, Egatea 18 (1933) 346.

Pure alba, caespitosa, 2-10 cm diametro, repetite lobata, intricata, tenuissima, tremula, gelatinosa, ad basin saepe chromoflava. Basidiis 9-12 my. Sporis 5-7 my, sphaericis.

Ad truncos.

Fungi Rickiani 15107, S. Leopoldo 1907.

Tremella auricularia A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 170. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 346.

A T. undulata Hoffm. solum germinatione distincta: gonidia non immediate ex sporis, sed e salientiis a sporis productis nascuntur.

Sporis 10-12 my.

Ad lignum.

Fungi Rickiani 15106, S. Leopoldo 1905.

Tremella anomala A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 171. — Rick, Broteria 21 (1924) 139; Egatea 13 (1928) 434; Egatea 18 (1933) 346.

Cerebrifromis, sordite lutea, 0,5-1 cm diametro, gelatinosa. Basidiis 10 my. Sporis 6 my.

Ad corticem.

T. brasiliensi similis, attamen magis brunneo-flava.

Fungi Rickiani 15103, S. Salvador 1942.

Tremella Patouillardii Sydow — Saccardo 17, 205. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 347.

Cava, globoso-depressa, albido-luteola, sparsa vel aggregata, laevis, 3-8 mm lata. Basidiis profunde insertis, ovatis, 20-58x8-10 my; sterigmatibus oblongis, subulatis. Sporis ovatis, 7-8x6 my, hyalinis.

Ad lignum.

Fungi Rickiani 20371, S. Salvador 1943.

Tremella compacta A. Möller, Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 170. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 9; Broteria 21 (1924) 138; Egatea 18 (1933) 345.

Anguste cerebriformis, compacta, cartilaginosa, non tamen gelatinosa, 2-4 cm diametro, colore pallide flavo. Basidiis 12-14 my, 4-cellularibus. Sporis ovalibus, 6-7 my.

Ad corticem putridum, semel ad Stereum.

T. mycophaga Martin comparanda.

Tremella carneo-alba Lloyd, Myc. Notes 6 1051, pl. 180, f. 1954.

Resupinata, gyrosa, 6 mm diametro, gelatinosa, griseo-brunnea, vinoso-tincta. Basidiis piriformibus, 20 my latis. Sporis elongatis, hyalinis, 20x16 my.

Ad lignum.

T. roseo-tincta Lloyd comparanda.

Aspectu a T. brasiliensi et T. lutescente non multum diversa, colore tamen in roseum vergente sporisque evidenter alia.

Tremella vinoso-tincta Rick, n. sp.

Resupinata, gyrosa, 6 mm diametro, gelatinosa, griseo-brunnea, vinoso-tincta. Basidiis piriformibus, 20 my latis. Sporis elongatis, hyalinis, 20x16 my.

Ad lignum.

T. roseo-tincta Lloyd comparanda. Aspectu a T. brasiliensi et T. lutescente non multum diversa, colore tamen in roseum vergente sporisque evidenter alia; etiam T. fuciformi similis, lobis tamen angustioribus multoque crassioribus distincta. Sporis ab Exidia candida diversa.

Fungi Rickiani 15113, S. Salvador 1942: Typus.

Tremella inflata Fries. — Saccardo 6,781. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 347.

Maxima, 1-8 cm lata, usque 4 cm alta, lobis turgidis, inflatis, obtusis, contortis, pallide brunneis, postice inferius in corpus solidum concrescentibus. Sporis ellipticis.

Ad lignum.

Color A. auriculae Judae.

Fungi Rickiani, 15109, 15116, S. Leopoldo.

Tremella fusca Lloyd, Myc. Notes 5, 683, f. 1021. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 347.

A Tremella basi fibrosa basidiisque omnibus aeque altis distincta. Genus Romulo Zanchi collectori dedicatum.

Zanchia Sanctae-Mariae Rick, n. sp.

Hyalina, parce gyrosa, caespitosa, 1-2 cm lata altaque, corneo-gelatinosa. Basidiis longisterigmaticis, 10-12 my, ovalibus, 4-cellularibus. Sporis sphaericis, 8-9 my.

Ad ligna.

Basi fibroso-fusca, coriacea, substipitata egregie distincta. Naematelia encephala Lloyd, Myc. Notes 7,1149, comparanda.

Fungi Rickiani 14858, Sta. Maria 1936: Typus.

Zanchia marmorata (B. et C. Rick, n. comb.

Tremella marmorata B. et C. — Saccardo 6,784.

Magna, cerebriformis, compacta, granulata, nigra, intus marmorata, sporis oblongis.

Ad corticem.

In vegeto vitrea. Iam Berkeley Naemateliae habitum notat nihil tamen de subiculo fibroso vix in stipitem evoluto dicit. In vegeto potius setulosa. Determinatio dubia.

Tremellodon Persoon.

Tremellodon gelatinosum (Scop.) Pers. — Saccardo 6, 479. — Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 9. — Broteria 21 (1924) 138; Egatea 18 (1933) 348.

Linguiforme, sessile substipitatumve, vitreum, gelatinosum, dentatum, 1-8 cm altum, 0,5-3 cm latum. Basidiis 10-12 my, 4-cellularibus. Sporis subsphaericis, 4-6 my.

Ad lignum putridum.

Quam in Europa rarius minusque.

Tremellodon cartilagineum (A. Möll., Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 348.

Protohydnum cartilagineum A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 173.

Effusum, latum, cartilaginosum, pallide flavum, dentibus 5x3 mm, obtusis, crassis. Basidiis 15x9-10 my. Sporis 9x4 my.

Hyaloria A. Möller.

Hyaloria Pilacre A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 173.

Stipitata, stipite 2 cm alto, 4 mm lato, cartilaginea, vitrea; capitulis incrassatis. Basidiis 14 my, hyphis deliquescentibus tectis.

Sporis 7 my.

Placa vix stiptata, basidiis inverse conicis, 4-cellularibus, 16x12 my; an nova species?

Fungi Rickiani 20496, 22955, S. Salvador 1945.

Protomerulius A. Möller.

Protomerulius brasiliensis A. Möll., Bot. Mitt. 8 (1895) 172. — Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 349.

Resupinatus, margine albo-fimbriato; hymenio venis percurso; tenuis. Basidiis 7-8 my. Sporis ovalibus, 4-5 my.

Non legi.

Protomerulius Richenii Rick, An. Myc. 9 (1911) 176, fungi exs. 219; Broteria 21 (1924) 138; Egatea 13 (1928) 434; Egatea 18 (1933) 349. **Exidia** Richenii (Rick) Lloyd, Myc. Notes 7, 1229.

Vitreus, membranaceo-gelatinosus, costis merulioideis percursus, setulosus, a substrato facile separabilis. Basidiis globosis, 16 my. Sporis 7,5x4, 5-6 my, curvis, basi apiculatis.

Ad ligna.

Protoradulum Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 348.

Radulum tremelloideum, basidiis 4-cellularibus.

Protoradulum ceraceo-vitreum Rick, Egatea 18 (1933) 348.

Ceraceo-carnosum, molle, dentibus coalitis, obtusis, hirsutis; 1 cm latum, 7 mm crassum, vitreo-hyalinum. Basidiis pedicellatis, 10-12 my latis, 4-cellularibus. Hyphis hyalinis, 7 my latis. Sportis 5-6x4 my, subpiriformibus, hyalinis.

Ad lignum putridum.

Cf. Protohydnum lividum Bres.

DACRYOMYCETACEAE.

Ceracea Cragin.

Ceracea Rickii Bres.

Rick, Broteria 5 (1906) 9; Broteria 21 (1924) 137; Egatea 13 (1928) 435; Broteria 32 (1936) 74.

Effusa, gelatinosa, margine albo-lanoso, flavo-aurea; saepe eitam Ditiolae habitu erecto. Sportis 15x8 my, tricellularibus.

Ad cortices Bambusasque.

A C. aurea Rick differt, quia magis gelatinosa tenaciorque.

Fungi Rickiani 12724, 12730, S. Leopoldo 1929-1930. — 22727. S. Salvador 1945.

Ceracea flava (B. et C.) Cragin, The Am. Nat. 20, 214.

Arrhytidea flava B. et C. — Saccardo 6,805.

Strata efformans parva, sparsa, quandoque confluentia, 8 mm lata; mycelio albo, hymenium glabrum aurantiacum ambiente; quandoque margine duplici. Sporis oblongis, 14-18x5-7 my, demum 3-septatis.

Ceracea brasiliensis Rick, n. sp.

Effusa, pallida, ceraceo-mollis sicca lutea. Sporis 6-7x4-5 my, in sicco triseptatis, luteolis.

Ad lignum mucidum.

Dacryomyces ovisporus Bref., sporis conveniens, forsan huc ducendus.

Ceracea subsulphurea Rick, n. sp.

Membranacea, resupinata, subcrassa, hyalino-subsulphurea, a substrato secernibilis, glabra, in sicco minutissime setulosa; margine delicato. Basidiis clavatis, mediis. Sporis 10-15x5-6 my, unicellularibus, apiculatis, subcurvulis, albis, in pulvere conglutinatis.

Ad corticem.

An C. flavae varietas?

Fungi Rickiani 12019. S. Leopoldo: Typus (sub Arrhytidea).

Ceracea cerea Rick, Broteria 32 (1936) 75.

Innata, tenuissima, subgelatinosa, colore ceraceo, sicco ochra-

ceo; margine initio albo-lanoso, indeterminato. Basidiis angustis. Sporis 12-15x8 my, 4-cellularibus, grosse obliqueque apiculatis.
Ad corticem.
Fungi Rickiani 12721, 14550, S. Leopoldo 1930-1939. — 17729, 20119, 20192, 22859 S. Salvador 1943-1944.

Ceracea aurea Rick, n. sp.
Aurea, sicca ochracea, margine albo-lanoso. Sporis grosse obliqueque apiculatis, 12-18x10 my. Basidiis 10 my latis, mediis, pedicellatis. Ad corticem.
A C. flava videtur diversa.

Arrhytidea Berkeley.

Arrhytidea nivea Rick, n. sp.

Resupinata, nivea, subiculo vitreo, gelatinoso-cartilaginosa, arcte adnata, granulosa, setulosa. Basidiis stipite communi botryose verticillatis, linearibus, 6 my latis, in stratum continuum unitis. Cystidiis linearibus aut clavatis, obtusis, 50-70x15-20 my, apice solum furfuraceo, verrucosis, prostantibus, non ita frequentibus. Sporis 6-8x3-4 my, cylindricis, hyalinis. Subiculum gelatinosum, sterile, dacryomyceti mucore occupato simile. Basidiis etiam dacryomycetiformibus, sterigmatibus tamen praeditis. Hyphis 9 my latis, tunica crassa. Peniophora gelatinosa Berk. prorsus alia species est, sporis basidiisque magnis instructa.

Arrhytidea gloeocystidifera Rick, n. sp.
Albo-olivacea, velutina, virescens, viscoso-ceracea, immarginata, colliculosa. Basidiis longissimis, 6-8 my latis, sterigmatibus longissimis. Sporis 5-6x4-5 my, piriformibus. Gloeocystidiis longis, flavidulis, 10 my latis, superne acutis.
Ad lignum.
Novi generis facile typus.

Dacryomyces Nees.

Dacryomyces fusco-minus Coke, Journ. El. Mitch. Soc. 35 (1920) 171.

Stipitata radicataque, cupula planiuscula, disco aureo; stipite crasso, albo. Sporis subellipsoideis, curvulis, 1-septatis, 8-12x4,5 my.

Ad lignum.

Vix 1 cm alta. D. phyllogenam C.et Mass. etiam inveni, quae tamen secundum Bresadola huius speciei solum forma. Heterotextus Lloyd secundum Neuhoff = Ditiola.

Delortia Patouillard.

Delortia brasiliensis Rick, n. sp.

Pulvinuli 3-5 mm lati, hemisphaerici, vitrei, gelatinoso-diluti; hyphis 3 my, hyalinis, sparse pluriramosis. Basidiis in hypharum longissimarum apice, globoso-ovatis, 6-8 my; sterigmate subnullo. Sporis 20-30x15 my, fere annularibus, curvissimis, 3-4 cellularibus.

Ad corticem.

Egregia raraque species, sporis distinctissima. Basidia unicellularia eam extra Auriculariaceas Tremellaceasque ponunt; attamen propter basidium, quamvis parvum, ab hypha supportante tenuissima bene distinctum, verus Basidiomycetes, nec fungus imperfectus.

Fungi Rickiani 13091, S. Salvador 1939: Typus.